

granules, dissolving in HNO₃, hyphae now distinct, loosely intricate, 4-6 μ thick, rather thin-walled and long-celled. No lower cortex observed.

Apothecia to 0,5 mm broad, about two mm thick, disc on a level with the thallus, in one place five almost confluent, many initials apparently present. - Exciple laterally 50 - 35 μ thick, bluish-brown, open at centre. Hypothecium paler or darker brown, to 80 μ thick with diffuse limitation. Thecium 70 - 75 μ high, upper 12 - 15 μ green-black, in HNO₃ dark sordid green, mainly asci I + dark blue. Paraphyses simple, 1,7 μ , subdiscrete in KOH, apices 3,5 μ , brown-green. Spores 19 - 25 x 7 - 10 μ , wall and septum average thick, slightly uneven in thickness.

It has been difficult to place this curious species, partly resembling a *Buellia* species with thick thallus recalling certain *Diploicia* species, but the occurrence of dense rhizinae under the loose lobes seems to speak for the genus *Pyxine*, although it differs both in appearance, structure and reactions. There is formerly only one species described from Europe, e.g. *P. saxicola* B.de Lesd. from France but it possesses a white thallus and smaller spores.

THE DEHN COLLECTIONS FROM
SOUTHERN RHODESIA
BY
H. WILD (SALISBURY)

It was most interesting to see in the Mitt.Botan. Staatss.Muenchen, Heft 7, October 1953, the offer for sale of sets of Mrs. G. DEHN's plants from S. Rhodesia and it is hoped their distribution may stimulate interest in the Flora of Southern Rhodesia in herbaria and with taxonomists outside Africa. Professor SUESSENGUTH and I are agreed however that it would be as well to point out to students of the Rhodesian flora that Mrs. DEHN has unfortunately employed a numbering system that may cause some confusion, particularly in view of the fact that the collections contain a number of recently described species and also because the type concept is of such fundamental importance in modern taxonomy.

The original collections of Mrs. DEHN were elaborated and the new species described by Prof.Dr. K. SUESSENGUTH and Dr. H. MERXMUELLER in the Trans.Rhod.Sci. Assn. 43 (1951) in a paper entitled "A Contribution to

the Flora of the Marandellas District, Southern Rhodesia". The original set of specimens and types on which this paper was based are in the Botanische Staatssammlung, Munich and a duplicate set with isotypes are in the Government Herbarium, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The sets of specimens now offered by Mrs. DEHN are, in large part, regatherings at later dates of the species listed in the above paper and are therefore not duplicate material of the original collection or isotypes of the new species. It is necessary to make this clear since, instead of making use of the usual sequence of collector's numbers, Mrs. DEHN has, in making regatherings, allocated to these specimens the same number, prefaced by an R, as was given in the original collections if, in her opinion, they were conspecific.

This does not alter the fact of course that these later sets consist of most interesting material and add considerably to our knowledge of the Flora of Southern Rhodesia.

NEUFUNDE AUS VENEZUELA

von

H. CHR. FRIEDRICH

Unter den von Herrn Professor Dr. VOLKMAR VARESCHI (Caracas) 1953 der Botanischen Staatssammlung München übersandten, aus verschiedenen Gebieten Venezuelas stammenden Pflanzen konnten, neben einer neu zu beschreibenden, folgende Arten als neu für Venezuela festgestellt werden:

Hydromystria stolonifera G.F.W.Mey. (Hydrocharitaceae)

Estado Merida: Islas flotantes del Lago de Valencia, leg. VARESCHI & GESSNER nr. 1955 - 18.9.1952.

Obwohl diese Art von Mexiko bis Paraguay verbreitet ist, wurde sie in den nördlichen Gebieten Südamerikas bisher nur für Britisch-Guayana (Rio Essequibo) angegeben.

Calandrinia acaulis H.B.K. (Portulacaceae)

Estado Merida: Selva de musyos al norte de Merida, 2200 m, leg. VARESCHI nr. 395 b - 1952.